THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865. [No. 259.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	210 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

From the Goldsboro' State Journal.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GOLDSBORO'.

SPEECH OF GOV. VANCE.

On Friday last we announced that Gov. Vance would address the people here on Saturday at 11 o'clock. Short as was the notice, on Saturday morning a large concourse thronged our streets, and quite a number were brought up from the line of the Kinston railroad by the 11 o'clock train—all eager to hear what our Governor had to say on the state of the country. This exhibition satisfied us that we were right when, a few days ago, we stated that the people would flock to hear addresses from their leading men.

Had a week's notice been given ten thousand persons would have been present.

Gov. Vance did not arrive until late in the afternoon. The people who came on the Kinston train went home at 3 p. m. disappointed, and large numbers from the distant neighborhoods of Wayne and adjoining counties also went home; but when it became known that the Governor *had* arrived, he was at once waited upon and consented to address those who still remained. Our large court-house was crowded, and in the crowd we were g'ad to see a large number of ladies.

When we reached the place Gov. Vance was speaking. We heard him for about an hour and a half, and we give the following as the *substance* of of what we heard. We may at once say that the meeting was most enthusiastic. The speaker was breathlessly listened to, save when he was interrupted by hearty cheers and loud applause.

As we entered, Gov. Vance was drawing a picture of our patriotism as it *was* at the beginning of the war and as it *is* at this stage of the w rs' progress. One of us *then* was equal to many—could slay the enemy "at long range" by the score—How is it *now*, he asked, when we begin to talk of battles, not in Virginia, or Georgia, or South Carolina, but *in North Carolina*? Now is the time, he exclaimed, to show if we have any backbone—to show if we are any kin to the men who fought at Manassas and at Gettysburg. The Governor went on to say that he was one of the last to give up the Union. But his State in solemn council gave it up forever, and he was ready to die for the pledge there made for us. Are you? he asked.—(Cries of "we are" and cheers.)

Gov. V. sketched a history of our republican government, of our rights, and how those rights are guaranteed. Lincoln, he then went on to say, had been elected on principles equivalent to a declaratton of war against us. All we have since then claimed is to be let alone. This the United States knew and now know. Well, the war went on for three years. The peace men began to see the reality of war—bloodshed, rapine and destruction of property—and they began to blame our own government and to charge them with having no desire for peace. *He*, (Gov. V.) thought the issue was well known. He thought that if a man entered his house and made an attack upon his family and property, that *his* course was clear.—Did the Yankees not know the issue? Still, in defference to the opinions of the people who had been deluded by the misrepresentations of the peace men, he entered into a correspondence with President Davis and even urged him to make an effort to dispel this delusion. The President informed him that three separate attempts had been made to bring about peace, all to no purpose—one of the President's communications on that subject not having even elicited a reply, and the President told him that he did not see what further could be done. At last, said Gov. V., we got a fair opening. The end of that was now well known. He then sketched a history of the late attempt to stop the war.—He alluded to the character and antecedents of our delegates—Messrs Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Two of these gentlemen were originally Union men. Mr. Stephens was admittedly the head of the delegation—a man all the peace men of the South swore to and for. What was the result? Some thought of reconstruction—that if our Government would only submit and go back—it would wipe out all, and the war would end. Others thought of separate State action. What was the result? Gov. V., again asked. The most reasonable terms offered to us, he replied, were only what you could extract from your negro or your dog—*unconditional* submission. You are satisfied if your negro unconditionally submits to your commands—the dog will curl up his all-fours and lie down at your feet.

No treaty would be made to the Confederacy, nor would they have anything to do with the separate States. This knocked every prop from under the peace men—nothing left us but complete, absolute and unconditional submission—required as a preliminary step to any even the slightest cessation of hostilities How does the exclaimed the speaker, sit upon the souls of men who went into ecstacies at the beginning of the war? Unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States! What 'Constitution?' Not the one we left. That has been corrupted and violently assailed by the vile interpretations of Black Republican judges, and been so changed as at once and forever to decree the total abolition of slavery. The "laws" we are required to submit to provide most humanely for the punishment of death, *by the halter*, of every man—soldier, sailor or marine, civilians and others, who have been engaged in "rebellion!" Not merely this, there "laws" hang the offender and then confiscate all his property, real and personal, and while they spare his wife and children from the ignominous death of the father, they turn them out upon the face of the world to a lingering death of cold and hunger.—Such are the "Constitution and laws," we are required to give an unconditional submission to, as they stand this day. The only hope of even a modification of their rigor is to be found in a recent *proclamation* of Lincoln's.

Admit that a man is ready to give up *all* independence, if rid of the tyrranical Yankee race.—That is bad enough. But do you realize the consequences of submission? Four millions of slaves, a large number of whom are already armed, cast loose at once in our midst; our lands confiscated and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation, or divided among negro soldiers as a reward for the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary, and cast out from their once happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers, starving in rags from door to door, spurned by pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders; universal financial ruin, and intolerable oppression of the rapacious and vindictive foe in the hour of conquest!—and all this because you were true to your country. There is no modification of all this. True you are told by Lincoln, with a drunken lear of his eye, that you may depend upon *his mercy!*" Lincoln deserves credit for his honesty in not promising what he *knew* would not be carried out.

At this point Gov. V. drew a picture of that venerable, great man, General Lee—"the greatest captain of the age"—bowing at the footstool of a low, blackguard Illinois cross-roads lawyer, to beg his life for the sake of his wife and children! Are there any men in North Carolina, he asked, willing to see this! (Sensation and cries of "never!" If there be, exclaimed Gov. Vance, then there are no words in the lexicon I use capable of depicting the base brutality of his soul. No, sirs, we mean to resist such demands. To submit is not better than the extremest resistance, and he who submits is a mean dog. This is not the language of passion but of *fact*. Gov. V. did not believe the people of North Carolina would submit. When they understand the true issue they will resist. What is your property, and your broad lands, he asked, if the master feels he is a slave and a dishonored dog?

But continued the Governer, many will say, "O, we are whipped already." "The enemy outnumber us." Well, said he, in some respects they do, and in some we outnumber them; and producing a hundred dollar Confederate Treasury note, (which he said was certainly not worth much now a days,) he enumerated the State of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, &c., with their dense populations, and said that he would wager his hundred dollar bill that North Carolina had more justices of the peace and more militia officers than all those populous States combined. (Loud laughter and cheers, with cries of "That's so.") In these repects, proceeded the Governor we outnumber the North. Then we have long faces, and those who wear them tell us "Columbia has gone!"

"What is Columbia!" exclaimed Gov. Vance. Are the *people* of Columbia and South Carolina yet with us? We are fighting, he continued, for *Independence*, not for bricks and mortar, and the *people*, not bricks and mortar, *can* and *will* win it.

The people of our State are about to be divided—are now divided—into three classes of men—the *men*, the weak-kneed and traitors. He (Gov. V.) knew what he was saying and did not care to be misrepresented. The *men* were in their places; so were the traitors in *theirs*. But the weak-kneed and doubting were unconsciously the allies of the traitors. The Governor elucidated this at some length. He then alluded to the difference between the spirit at home and that in the army. He had just come from the front of Gen. Hoke's lines. He spent several hours there and conversed with almost every man he met within the trenches. *He found the men at the front all right*, as they had ever been. The common expression was, "Governor you take care of our folks at home as best you can, we'll fight this thing out yet!" (Prolonged cheers) Yes, said the Governor, that is the voice of the brave fellows I saw there, half clad and badly fed, standing many of them knee deep in the mud, their musket firmly clutched and their eye bright and clear, firmly bent upon the foe some fifty to seventy yards in front. The man who has suffered least grumbles most. Those at home who have given their sons and their homes and their all are this day more cheerful than any others. This is *true*, said the Governor; and he asked the grumblers and weak-kneed if they were not ashamed.

You think, pursued Gov. V., that I am speaking now to encourage you, and not to tell you what I expect. He told them in solemn seriousness that if they stood by the army and the Government he saw in letters of living light, written upon our tattered, blood stained banners the Independence of the Confederate States in less than twelve months. (Enthusiastic cheers.) All depends, he continued, upon the popular sentiment. All this time we might not inaptly say, "the voice of the people is the voice of God." Four hundred thousand men—living men—were on the muster rolls of the Confederacy and about *one half* of them were absent!—These men must be returned to their duty. He appealed to the women of the country, many of whom do great harm to the cause by writing letters to their husbands in the army making them discontented. You at home, said Gov. V., must quit telling your neighbors we are nearly whipped, &c. You must talk more encouragingly. Are we nearly whipped? he asked. Yes said he, if we *believe* so. Overrunning our territory was no sign of our being whipped. The traces the enemy leaves of his march make him no friends. If they do, then God forgive the creatures whose nature makes them the friends of their own and their country's despoilers. The fall of our cities does not whip us or make friends for the enemy. The people—the women, the grey haired fathers of the Confederacy—all stand firm and invincible. Gov. V., showed that although Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia have nearly all been overrun, save in a small spot near Petersburg and Savannah, there is hardly an enemy to day. The same will be the case shortly with South Carolina, and the people of South Carolina will be once more as they were before the advent of the enemy to their soil; but with stronger and bitter determination.

In reference to Sherman's progress, Gov. V. said he violated no confidence in assuring the people, on the authority of General Lee, that Sherman must be and should be stopped. (Loud cheers.)—But, continued Governor V., the people must help the armies. If, he added, the people are what I think they are, all will be right. No favor could be purchased by meekly submitting. The Yankees have great contempt for cowards and peace men.—In Georgia, Governor Brown's peace notions did not save him, for Sherman sent a force forty miles out of his way to burn Governor Brown's private residence. So, too, of Hon. Joshua A. Hill, of Alabama. A force went out of its course sixty miles to lay his property in ashes. If you can get nothing by making submissive dogs of yourselves what's the use of it, and if you are not dogs, stand up like men, and don't lick the hand that smites you. (Loud cheers.) All we have to do is to stand firm and together—to trust in Divine aid, but at the same time to do our duty by keeping an eye on human means.

In concluding, Gov. Vance said our prospects were by no means gloomy. The recent peace effort will of necessity make us a unit. But there were symptoms of foreign complications and these had much importance to us, though they must not be relied upon. And then there were the prayers of millions of the noblest women who ever knelt before the throne of God—prayers he believed which would not be disregarded. With openess of soul and spirit it was impossible we could fail. But if we yield, it is possible our struggle will end in subjugation; but otherwise, the next proposition will be better than unconditional submission. Vice President Stephens had gone home to canvass his State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Our own Congressional delegation is a *unit* for the war to a successful termination. Gov. V. urged the people to action. Now was the time to go together and cease croaking. Those who can do nothing better at home should cheer our men and cheer each other; and those who had the means must feed the families of our soldiers—"if you do not," exclaimed Gov. Vance, "the land on which, last year, you raised such large crops, will be plowed this year *by the foe*.

Gov. V continued his exhortation and concluded in the midst of great applause, promising to address the people here again on the first suitable occasion.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

LOST.

IN RALEIGH ON THE 11TH INST., A NOTE OF $780 payable to me in Confederate notes by J. M. Sloan, dated Dec. 29, 1864. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivering it to B. F. Moore or J. B. Neathery.

NEIL McKAY.
Feb. 15, 1865. 253—6t.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 3:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Head quarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarrers by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
157—6t. General.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the undersigned announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—298 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 20—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creesman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T S Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Laukford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	C McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead.	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J A Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J P Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fernabee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt;	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J M Whitford,	R W Wootton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Feary,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Haucock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarrey.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these crimes, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 3t—w6m.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
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Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Carrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, *Randolph*; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Offic

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

FROM WHAT we learn we suppose there is no doubt, that Charleston was evacuated on last Friday night. That a large portion of the public property including some heavy ordnance was removed and most of the remainder, if not all, destroyed there is reason to believe. The impression is that this movement was caused by a purpose to forward the troops at that point to aid in arresting the advance of Sherman. The report makes all the Confederate shipping to have been removed, that could be, and the rest destroyed.

Report also apparently reliable says that Fort Anderson below Wilmington has been taken, and that the yankees were within four miles of Wilmington on day before yesterday. Indeed another statement makes Wilmington to have been evacuated as early as evening or night before last. It would not surprise us if this is true. We have however no Telegraphic information in regard to any of the foregoing reports; but we think it probable that in the main outlines they are true, however much error there may be in the details. We will probably know the certainty of them soon. If anything certainly reliable in regard to them should arrive before we go to press, we will place it before our readers.

We have learned from a perfectly reliable source since writing the foregoing that Wilmington had not fallen at so early a date as indicated in the report above alluded to, whatever may have transpired since.

OUTRAGES BY THE MILITARY.—The attention of our readers is invited to the communication in our paper to-day, over the signature of "*Senex*." It is from the pen of Daniel S. Baker, Esq., a venerable and most worthy citizen of New Hanover County. This communication was originally intended for the *Conservative* of this city, and was sent to that paper by Mr. Baker with a request for publication. The Editor of the *Conservative* refused to publish it, and it was then delivered to Daniel L. Russell, Jr., Esq., of Brunswick, who enclosed it to us from Goldsborough, with a request from Mr. Baker and himself that we should lay it before the public. We comply very cheerfully with this request.

The refusal of the *Conservative* to publish this communication furnishes additional evidence of the hostility of that paper to civil liberty, and of the disposition of Gov. Vance to screen those military men who are in the habit of trampling on the rights of our citizens. It is our opinion that "*Senex*" was submitted to Gov. Vance, and that he advised the Editor not to publish it. If we are mistaken in this opinion the *Conservative* can say so. Instead of exposing such outrages, and endeavoring to prevent them in future, the *Conservative*, by refusing to let them be known through its columns, actually makes itself a party to them. It is either not disposed to speak, or it is afraid to speak out in defence of the principles of civil liberty and the laws of the land. If all the newspapers in the country were like the *Conservative* and those who own and control it, Mr. Davis might assume the imperial purple and put captains of fifties and hundreds over us as our immediate masters, and do as he pleased with our fortunes and our lives.

Mr. Baker has given a detailed and eloquent narrative of the insults and wrongs heaped upon him. We entertain no doubt of the entire truthfulness of his statement.

We clip the foregoing article from the *Standard* of yesterday. It furnishes one of the instances of deep seated malignity of that *Journal*, towards, us and toward Gov. Vance, of which its columns are generally full. That a communication signed "*Senex*," very probably the one published in the *Standard* (we say probably for we have not taken time to read it since it appeared in the *Standard*) was forwarded us by "Daniel B. Baker, Esq.," a venerable and most worthy citizen of New Hanover, so far as we know or have reason to believe, with a "a request for publication," is true. That we declined to publish it, and "it was then delivered to Daniel L. Russell, Jr. Esq., of Brunswick," in accordance with Mr. Baker's request is equally true—but that its publication was declined for the reasons assigned by the *Standard* is utterly false. Nor do we believe that Mr. Baker or Capt. Russell, ever made any such intimation to the *Standard*, but that this was all born of the passions rankling in the bosom of the *Standard*, eager to be let forth on the Governor and others, for political reasons that it is not necessary to state.

Soon after the receipt of the communication, Captain Russell called on us, informing us that, Mr. Baker had written him in regard to it. We told him that Mr. Baker had written us to deliver it to him, in the event we declined to publish it. We further stated in substance, we are not sure of the precise words, that the outrages which the communication alledged to have been committed on Mr. Baker, if true, and we had no reason to doubt their truthfulness, were terrible, and ought to be made public, and stopped if possible, that the communication, was too long for our columns; but if furnished with a more concise and condensed statement of the facts we would publish it. We handed the paper to Capt. Russell and heard nothing more of it until we saw the *Standard* yesterday.—The "opinion" of the *Standard* "that *senex* was submitted to Governor Vance, and that he advised the editor not to publish it," like many of the Standard's captious opinions in regard to matters of which he knows nothing, is wholly unfounded in fact. Governor Vance never knew of the existence of such a communication, unless he learned it through some one besides us. We consulted no one as to its publication. Such is not our habit. The school of politics in which we were raised does not require such a degree of servility as does that with which the Editor of the *Standard* is alone familiar, and when he presumes to judge us by it he will find himself always at fault.

We are truly a supporter of Gov. Vance; but that support is a voluntary one, and rendered because in supporting him we feel that we are supporting the best interest of the country. Our columns ever have been and ever will be open to complaints of the violation of the civil law from whatever source these violations may come, and ready to demand the punishment of the violators, whether they be persons clothed with a little brief authority the bounds of which they overleap, or murderous banditti from the woods. *We are in league with neither.* We know no distinction between the different violators of the law, but that caused by the different magnitudes of the violation, and no difference between criminals except that found in the different magnitutes of the offence. Can the *Standard* truthfully say as much?

THE CHARLOTTE *Democrat* which reached us late last evening announces that a dispatch has been received there stating that the enemy occupied Winnsboro night before last, and were certainly advancing in the direction of that place.

Gen. Beauregard, it says, was falling back in that direction.

WE give the following very sensible and very pointed article in reference to President Davis' efforts to prevent Secretary Seddon from resigning. It is from the *Richmond Whig*.

The President is again mistaken. When, in his letter to Mr. Seddon, declining to admit the propriety of that gentleman's determination to resign, he says that he cannot acknowledge "the existence of a power or right in the Legislative Department of the Government, or any part or branch of it, to control the continuance in office of those principal officers in each of the Executive Departments," the choice of whom the Constitution has vested in the Chief Magistrate, he entirely misstates the question, and argues from a point which has no relevancy to the subject. No one has been stupid enough to assert that Congress, or any portion of Congress, has any power to dismiss a Cabinet officer. No one has been absurd enough to deny that the right to choose those officers is, by the Constitution, vested in the Chief Magistrate—*by and with the* ADVICE *and consent of the Senate*; an important modification which, doubtless in the hurry of writing, escaped the President's memory. The President, therefore, in his letter to Mr. Seddon, took a great deal of pains to prove a proposition which no one disputed, and to disprove a point which no one asserted. The letter of Mr. Bocock, on behalf of the delegation from Virginia, indicates the exact nature of the issue which the President has raised; which they had no thought of making. They intended no interference; much less any dictation. Nothing was further from their thoughts than an attack on the dearly cherished and desperately defended. Executive perogative of appointment. They found the country in a condition of extreme despondency and gloom. They observed symptoms which they considered alarming, and which indeed had excited the apprehensions of all thoughtful men. They attributed the gloom and the despondency and the concomitant alarming symptoms to a prevailing distrust of the capacity of the various Executive agents to whom the managements of the Government was confided.

This distrust was so plainly pronounced and so widely extended that it constituted the indisputable public opinion of the country—that very public opinon to which the President declares himself at all times willing to defer. To be sure he speaks of a well informed and enlightened public opinion as that to which he would yield respect but if he means that he is to be sole and supreme judge of the degree of information and enlightenment necessary to form such opinion, he might just as well have said that he would regard, nobody's wishes but his own, and that the desires of the country to be at all times subordinate to his views. Of course the delegation from Virginia could not suppose that he would regard as officious and untimely the suggestions of a wise prudence, and the counsels of the representatives of one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy. These gentlemen hint that more than once the advice of the Executive has been tendered on subjects within the Legislative province; and such advice has always been received with due consideration and respect. They had a right to expect at least a fair reciprocity of courtesy. It is not known, we believe, that they ever refused to vote for a measure simply because it had the Executive endorsement; or that they rejected the Executive advice simply because it was tendered to them in an indirect and unofficial mode. Yet, when they intimate that changes in the Administration might be expedient, and when a Cabinet officer, presuming allusion be made to himself, tenders his resignation, the President almost refuses to accept it; not, primarily, because the change might not be beneficial, but because somebody had asked that it might be made. This seems to be the meaning of all that he has said on the subject, although he argues on those other and totally irrelevant grounds, to which we have referred.

If the President had resolved not to yield anything to the voice of the country simply because it is the voice of the country, and to reject good advice simply because it is given as advice, he ought to have said so without circumlocution, and spared us elaborate but inapplicable disquisition on the nature of the British Constitution with which he has favored us. The people of this Confederacy care very little about the powers of the British Ministry or the Constitution of the British Parliament; but they do care very much to see our own Government properly administered, and our resources faithfully and energetically employed. They have no animosity against Mr. Seddon, or, for aught we know, against any of the Heads of Departments.—They, questionless, regard with profound admiration the gentle interchange of sympathy in the courteous struggle between the President and the late Secretary of War. They are glad that the President was pleased with Mr. Seddon, and that Mr. Seddon reveres the President. These are sentiments honorable alike to both of the distinguished gentlemen.

But this does not alter the only important fact, that public opinion desired and even demanded certain changes which were deemed necessary to the safety of the country and the successful prosecution of the war. If the President had met the question fairly and squarely, he would either have denied the existence of such public opinion, or he would have flatly refused to be guided by it. He does neither of these things. He only tells us that Congress, nor, a fortiori, the Virginia delegation has any right to control the Executive appointment, and that nobody but the executive horse power to make such appointments. Which is very much the same as if the Gas Company were to keep the city of Richmond in darkness because the people presume to ask for light; or as if the city authorities should close the reservoir because the people should venture to ask for water.

THE RESULT OF THE PEACE FAILURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* thus writes:

The result of all this old woman talk has been very undesirable. It it has put a stop to recruiting, buried the coming draft in oblivion, and deprived the army of thousands of volunteers. The 15th of February is near at hand, and there is good authority for believing that the draft will be enforced. Mr. Wilson said so the other day on the floor of the Senate, and he is well known to be the mouthpiece of the War Department on such subjects. And I am very far from thinking that the last call has been made yet. From the manner in which Eastern cities are having their quotas reduced, it is safe to say that there will be another and still another requisition made upon the fighting material of the country. The term of service of about one half of Grant's army expires next fall, and the ranks must be kept full as long as the war lasts, which will be till the rebels are no longer able, to resist the national forces.

The 55th Regiment N. C. Troops, heretofore in Davis' Brigade, has been transferred to Cooke's Brigade.

WE SEE it stated that Sumner of Mass. recently introduced in the Yankee Congress the following resolutions to establish a rule by which to ascertain the three-fourth of the States necessary to the ratification of Constitutional amendments.—The resolutions were ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, Congress, by a vote of two thirds of both Houses, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery throughout the United States which, according to the existing requirements of the Constitution, will be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the several States. *and whereas*, in the present condition of the country, with certain States in arms against the National Government, it becomes necessary to determine what number of States constitutes the three-fourths required by the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring.) That the rule followed to ascertain the three-fourths of both Houses proposing the amendment to the Constitution should be followed in ascertaining the three-fourths of the several States ratifying the amendment; that as in the first case, the two-thirds are founded on the simple fact of representation in the two Houses, so in the second case, the three-fourths must be founded on the simple fact of representation in the government of the country and the support therof; and that any other rule establishes one basis for the proposition of amendment and another for its ratification, placing one on a simple fact and the other on a claim of right, while it also recognizes the power of rebels in arms to interpose a veto upon the National Goverment in one of its highest functions.

Resolved, That all acts, executive and legislative, in pursuance of the Constitution, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are valid to all intents and purposes throughout the United States, although certain rebel States fail to participate therein; and that the same rule is equally applicable to an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting slavery throughout the United States, will be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution whenever ratified by the three-fourths of the States *de facto* exercising the powers and prerogatives of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

Resolved, That any other rule requiring the participation of the rebel States, while illogical and unreasonable, is dangerous in its consequences, inasmuch as all recent Presidential proclamations, including that of emancipation; also, all recent acts of Congress, including those creating the National debt, and establishing a National currency; and also, all recent treaties, including the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction of the slave trade, have been made, enacted or ratified respectively without any participation of the rebel States.

Resolved, That any other rule must tend to postpone the great day when the prohibition of slavery will be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States; but the rule herewith declared will assure the immediate ratification of prohibition and the consummation of the national desires.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CHATHAM.

On Thursday, the 14th, being Court week, a very large meeting of the people of Chatham county was organized by the appointment of of Robt. N Green as Chairman, and I. N. Clegg as Secretary; whereupon, on motion, the following Committee on resolutions was appointed to wit: Messrs. John H. Haughton, John W. Womble, L. W. Gorrell, Thos. L Winslow and A. H Merrit, who reported through their Chairman, J. H. Haughton Esq., the following:

WHEREAS, in the recent meeting of our Commissioners, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the so called United States, it was then announced by him, the only condition of peace his Government would assent to, was the *unconditional* submission of the people of the Confederate States to the Constitution and laws of the so called United States; and whereas, said Constitution is not now that established by our fathers; whereas, among the laws we are called upon to submit to, are those that denounce as rebels and traitors all who have in any manner, contributed to our struggle; and which abolish slavery, thereby depriving us of that species of property guarantied to us by the Constitution, as it *was*, in violation of every principle of social life, proclaiming our slaves as our equals; which confiscate our lands and every other kind of property; therefore,

Resolved, That appealing to the Searcher of all Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions and relying upon His holy arm, who alone can give us victory, we will use every effort in our power, and employ every resource within our reach to resist the wrong and inhuman efforts of the enemy for subjugation, until our independence is acknowledged and our liberties established, and to this end we pledge to each other, to our noble and gallant army, and our fellow citizens of the South, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Resloved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the gallant and glorious army of the Confederacy, which can never be repaid; that we are proud to claim them as countrymen, and will give them the earnest and zealous support which their bravery and patriotism demands.

Resolved, That the Confederate, Conservative, Standard, Progress, and Fayetteville Observer be requested to publish these proceedings.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Haughton, in explanation of their purport and effect proceeded to address the meeting. As well and widely known as is that gentleman, for clear, lucid and logical power, we express but the opinion of all who heard him, when we say he was perhaps never more happy than on this occasion. He spoke eloquently in favor of their resolutions, and concluded by appealing to every patriot in the land to rally, and locking our shields together, resolve to die as becomes men, rather than yield to the base terms offered by Lincoln.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were also made by Mr. Manning, Hon. Hugh Waddell, Rev. Mr. Harwicke, and M. Q. Waddell.

The preamble and resolutions were then put and there was a loud, earnest response of "aye," given in favor of them, by all in the house, with one lonely, solitary exception.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. N. GREEN, Chairman.

I. N. CLEGG, Secretary.

A SINGULAR DECISION.—Judge Holton gave a decision in a case yesterday which came before his tribunal which we doubt not has not a precedent in all the annals of jurisprudence. It appears that a calf belonging to a Teuton gentleman, residing in the lower part of the town, got out and was taken up by a gentleman who originally hailed from the Emerald isle, who now resides in the upper part of the city. The German took out a writ of replevin for the recovery of the calf. This of course led to a suit to try "the rights of property." Witnesses to the number of sixteen, on each side, were summoned and were examined before the justice yesterday. Both claiments of the calf swore positively that it was his animal, and the witnesses on either side swore equally positively to the same apparent fact. After hearing all the evidence in the case and knowing that neither party was able to take the suit up to a higher court, the justice at last proposed that the two opposing parties take the calf halfway between their respective domicils, and turn it loose, and if it went to the domicil of the German it was to be his calf and vice versa. They finally consented to the arrangement, led the calf up to the corner of 7th and Jersey, turned it loose in the presence of the witnesses, when it made straight for the German's. Thus was the case decided to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.—*Quincey (Ill) Herald*.

From the Confederate.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED

Of the Garrison of Fort Fisher, now in the enemy's hands.

40TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co. C—N J Simmons left arm.
Co. D— J T Bradley arm and jaw, (died Jan. 30;) W Commings thigh, D Page right side, M P Seaton head, (died Jan. 19.)
Co. E—N Jackson, right thigh.
Co. F—J W Brown fracture left thigh, K Church fracture left thigh, F A Shotwell left side, W L Barnes neck.
Co. G—L Kornegay left thigh, W F Morton back, (died Jan. 26i)—Matnewson back, Captain Buenam back, Sergeant S H Williams, (died Jan. 28;) C D Brooks, (died Feb. 5.) W T Quinn leift thigh, H Harris side, J F Martin right knee.
Co. H—N R Woody, (died Feb. 7.)
Co. K—B Harrison elbow, severe; D Allen amputation of left leg, D G Powers amputation of left leg, J C Smith left foot, G R Thomson right hand, G W Ballentine right leg, J H McLeod thigh, S B Clark left leg J D Wilson arm, W O Karrol leg, (died Jan. 25th.)

21ST S. C. REGIMENT.

Lt and Adjt E R W McIver arm amputated, private J O Brown Co C stunned, S W Williamson Co F, left shoulder (died Jan 28) A E Gioson Co F, left hip, Sgt N J Coleman Co F, left elbow severe, Lt W D Cook Co F, left leg amputated, Sgt E M Wells, Co G, side slight, J B Quick Co F, fracture of forearms W F Adams Co F, arm slight, W J Windham Co K, fracture of skull left eye out.

25th S. C. REGIMENT.

Private J W Grayson, Co C, compound fracture of left knee; L Bough, Co H, amputation of right arm; J B Johnson, Co C, through bowels, (died 28 Jan;) Jas Kirby, Co D, shoulder slight, Thos Davis Co F, right knee slight; J D Son, Co H, fracture clavical; J B Johnson, Co E Bowels, severe.

Sergeant Wm. M. Waterbury, a famous Confederate scout, whose deeds of daring would form the staple of a romance, was severely wounded by a prisoner he had taken a few days ago. He had entered the enemy's lines, and stumbling upon a detachment of Yankees, inquired the way to a Yankee regiment, to which he pretended to belong. He was placed in charge of one of the men, who escorted him towards the command, but while on the way he snatched his escort's rifle, and leveling it at his head, enjoined silence, and led him captive into the woods. The two finally sat down to rest, and Waterbury, soon after, thinking his captive asleep, gave way to the influence himself, and the Yankee, discovering it, seized the rifle and shot him through the lungs. Waterbury, at last accounts was at City Point, in an improving condition. He is a native of Fayetteville, N. C, and a member of Barringer's brigade.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'R'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders, }
No. 122. }

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pr Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official,) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
252—7t. A. A. General.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
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January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

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ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
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Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
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Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 103—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

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A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

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January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

NEGRO AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.

W. F. ASKEW, & CO.
Feb. 16, 1865. 255—4t.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. H. PERRY as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the February Term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d4t.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to

DR. THOS. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 20.

The raiding party threatening Tarboro have been driven back.

From South Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, February 21.

The information from below is meagre. The army is between Chester and Winsboro'. The best informed persons places Sherman's force at 32,000 of all arms. Arrangements to check his advance are culminating but contraband.

Prisoners taken report general good treatment of citizens.

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 20.

The *Bulletin* has reliable information that Sherman's army (number not known) reached Winnsboro and skirmished with our rear guard this morning.

This is supposed to be a portion of the column which left Columbia to the right and crossed the river at Alston.

Winnsboro' is 38 miles, I believe, from Columbia on the Charlotte Rail Road.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.

In the House Mr. Perkins reported back from the Committee on foreign affairs a preamble and resolutions, a condensed report of which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States has ever been desirous of an honorable settlement by negotiation of all matters in the difficulty between the Confederate and the United States and to this end sent three commissioners in February 1861 to Washington to negotiate friendly relations between the two governments and,

Whereas, these having been refused reception, Congres in June 1864 adopted and published to the civilized world a declaration of its continued desire for an honorable peace to which the only response from the Congress of the United States was a rejection by a large majority of all resolutions for amicable settlement of the existing difficulties and,

Whereas, President Lincoln has recently announced to three eminent citizens that the Congress of the United States would hold no negotiations with the Confederate States or any of them separately that no terms except such as a conquerer grants would be extended to the people of these States, therefore,

Resolved, That while Congress regrets that there is no ultimatum left to the people of the Confederate States but to continue the war or submission to terms of peace alike dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf the issue tendered them to prosecute the war the U. S. until that power should desist from efforts to subjugate them and the indedendence of the Confederate States is established.

A second resolution compliments the army for various patriotic resolutions recently adopted.

A 3rd resolution invites the people to assemble in public meetings and renew their vows and devotions to the cause of independence.

A 4th resolution pledges Congress to pass most energetic measures to secure our ultimate success.

Mr. Gilmer offered an additional resolution,

"*Resolved*, That notwithstanding all this we believe the Confederate States would consent, first to a separation between the United States and Confederate States, each one perfectly free and independent of the other's rights, navigation, trade, transit, &c., fairly agreed on.

2d. That a Diet be created, to which each party should be at liberty to send delegates, each being its own judge as to the number and manner of election, each party paying its own expenses—their privileges there to be clearly defined and settled.

4th Each section to have one vote binding on their part, only when ratified by Congress and the President.

Each resolution of the Committee and the amendment proposed, were ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved into secret session on the Negro Bill.

In the Senate, the appropriation bill was passed, also a bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshall, except within the lines of the army in the field.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.

Yankee papers of the 17th just received (including even-ing edition of the *American*.)

Gen. Ed. Johnson has been sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange, he is nearly blind.

Four hundred guerillas were within six miles of Nashville on the Murfreesboro Turnpike on the 15th inst,

A Cairo telegram of the 16th says late news from Kirby Smith's army says his troops are very much scattered for the purpose of obtaining feed and forage and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season. Price is reported to have gone to Mexico on an important Confederate Mission under orders of Kirby Smith The Imperial forces under Veza were badly defeated in Sonora. Vega was captured and shot as a traitor.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.

The New York *World* says Lincoln has issued a proclamation convening the Senate on the 4th of March in extraordinary session.

The Senate adopted resolutions declaring that the rebel debt or loan can never be recognized by the United States in any part or any way.

The reprieve of Capt. Ball sentenced to be executed on Saturday; was considered certain.

New Advertisements.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb. 22d, 1865. 259—10t.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

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